

Hitting a File.

The *North Pacific Times* still harps upon the corporation and railroad articles of the Constitution. It remarks as follows:

Its corporation and railroad articles are such as not even many of the older and fully developed States could afford to adopt; whereas, in our young community, where all are poor, and the great want of capital keeps us down so that we can do nothing, these articles are stupendous follies.

Did it ever occur to you Mr. *Times* that the reason why several of the States were unable to adopt similar restrictions upon corporations and railroads, was because of the fact that the talons of these corporations and railroads had so fast a hold upon Legislators in those older States that the people could not control them, and are not the people of several of those States now merely serfs to the railroad magnates. It was the policy of our Constitutional makers that if possible the people should maintain their freedom, to hold an equal voice with corporations in dictating the terms upon which corporations and railroads should have the privileges of existence and operation in the State of Washington, nothing more was intended and nothing more was attained in the present Constitution. But this much was attained. But again you call us poor because our individual capital is not concentrated in few hands. Is not every man in Washington in comfortable circumstances. Is not nearly every man able to pay his percentage of taxation to support the government, and is not the government of Washington healthy in its finances, and competent to meet still further demand to support itself, if required, notwithstanding, millions of capital are now operating within her borders which are not taxed one cent to support the government. It is proposed by the present Constitution to make the corporations, the railroads and the hoarded church property, pay their proportion of the burdens of the government, which protects them and the poor alike. Is this wrong in principle? Will it be found wrong or unjust in practice to the poor man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow? You neighbor of the *Times* reason as though you thought governments were instituted to protect and benefit the rich man alone. You must carry your theories to another than the intelligent American people to have them adopted. You concede the following as constituting our only necessities:

Washington Territory needs nothing but development—her capabilities are enormous, her mineral and agricultural resources are wonderfully large. She is only small and weak in the numbers of her people, who have little financial strength.

With such capabilities in the hands of an energetic and industrious people what or who can stay her progress. She wants population to be sure. Will corporations bring that population. They may employ it when here, by paying for it as the Constitution provides, but bring it, never at their own charges.

Late in the Season.

WHEREAS, The journalism of a state is an index of its culture, intelligence and morality, and should be the conservator of true principles and correct action, and not the vehicle of unlicensed and unprincipled prejudice and slander; therefore Resolved, That the press association present to the Hon., the legislative assembly, of the state of Oregon, now in session that in our opinion it is advisable that efficient legislation should be had that shall define the responsibilities of public journals and offer a check to undue license, and that spirit of defamation sometimes prevalent, and which is always to be deplored as an injury to social progress as well as to individual rights. We desire the press should be held sharply responsible for any undue transgression against private rights and the sacred ties of family.

The above resolution was adopted by the Oregon State Press Association on the 9th inst. We suppose it was prompted by the result of the controversy between the *Telegram* and *Bea* of Portland. If such a resolution had been adopted months and even years ago, it might have saved the publication of many results offered to both the dead and the living, that have appeared in the Portland journals. We distinctly remember the publication of an insult to Ben. Norion, deceased, charging him with having provoked his being killed by the Indians, by a horse trade, without the least foundation for the aspersion. The *Bea* and *Telegram* are not the only papers of Portland that use unbridled license in their publications.

General Howard's Indian Policy.

Henceforth, individuals of tribes at peace with the United States, who participate with hostile tribes in acts of war, are to be demanded of the tribes, to be tried for crime by the courts. This new policy he then and there instituted by demanding hostages for the delivery of the offenders, and by seizing chiefs upon the spot, to be held until the hostages were given.

That this astonished the Indians may easily be imagined. Hitherto while the tribes were upon the reservations drawing their allowances, individual Indians, even chiefs, would take a turn with any hostile tribes for scalps and plunder, and at their leisure resume their occupation of drawing rations. The chiefs denied responsibility; said they could not restrain their young men, and so on. The government, regarding these tribes as nations, could not bring individuals to account, and was too lenient to make war on the tribe for individual offenses which the chiefs disclaimed. And so the young Indians had immunity in this attractive exercise.

But Gen. Howard has surprised them with a new idea. The Indians are to be held subject to the laws of the country, at least while the tribes are by treaty at peace. At such times individuals who do hostile acts are to be treated as offenders against the laws, and are to be tried for crime. To require the chiefs to seize and deliver these offenders is a justifiable adaptation of this administration of justice to the present conditions.

The policy is new, and its beginning vigorous. One of the great impostures of the reservation and subsidy system has been that, while the tribe was pretending to be at peace, and was supported by the government, the young braves of the tribe would join the hostiles and take a turn at war. Gen. Howard has struck a blow at this practice. It is the first time that any practice has been presented which holds the Indians to just responsibility.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Gazette.*

The Third Murderer.

It will be with no small degree of satisfaction, our readers will learn of the capture of Johnson, the last of the O'Shea robbers and murderers. The authorities at once after the affair promptly offered a reward, and took immediate steps to prevent their escape by publishing complete descriptions. Swards and Avery were captured, a photograph of Johnson was obtained and numerous copies taken from it, and distributed, together with his description, throughout the States and Territories. Time passed and no Johnson turned up. Some of the officials concluded that Johnson had wandered back into the mountains, and becoming weak from want of food, had perished. Not so, however, he was too sharp for that. He must have made his way to some point on the river and taken passage on steamer, sailed for San Francisco. On Friday night last Captain Kelly, of the police force, was astonished to receive a telegram from Emil Harris, chief of police of Los Angeles, saying: "I have James Johnson. Do you want him?" This answer went skipping along the wires: "Yes. There is \$350 reward offered for his apprehension." Kelly, to make sure of no mistake, sent another as follows: "Are you certain he is the right man. Look for 'F. A.' on left leg." Chief Harris responded: "I am sure. He has acknowledged everything, and has the letters F. T. on left leg." Capt. Kelly again telegraphed: "Keep him safely. We will forward a man with the necessary papers immediately, who will return with him to Portland." The uncertainty about Johnson has now ended and the ruffianly trio, Johnson, Brown and Swards will together answer the terrible crime charged. An officer will leave for Los Angeles on the next steamer.—*Portland Standard.*

The Indian Bureau Commission.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—The joint congressional commission to consider the feasibility of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, have arrived from St. Louis and to-day begin holding sessions to hear testimony on the question. The members of the commission in attendance are Hon. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, chairman; Senator T. C. McCreery and Judge Boone, of Kentucky; Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi; J. H. Stewart, of Minnesota; Charles L. Flanagan, secretary. Those absent are Hon. A. Van Voorhees, of Ohio; Hon. A. H. Scales, of North Carolina, and Senator Oglesby, of Illinois. The committee will remain here several days and will then proceed west to visit the principal Indian tribes who are accessible at this time, and will also endeavor to interview Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. They have heard an abundance of testimony at St. Louis, and visited all the principal Indian tribes in Indian Territory and Texas, and also the Nez Percés and Modocs. They will visit the Pacific coast before returning to Washington. Gen. Crook, Gen. Williams and Lieut. Lee testified before the committee to-night.

INDIANS INSOLENT.

An Attempted Outrage—Indians in the Kittitas Country Preparing for War.

A gentleman from the Kittitas country reports that serious trouble is anticipated with the Indians, who are daily becoming more insolent and demonstrative. Recently a buck belonging to Moses' gang attempted an outrage on a white woman; but her screams brought several men, who were at work within hearing distance, to the rescue, and the Indian fled. Just previous to his (our informant's) departure the Indian was discovered in the same vicinity and arrested by a band of citizens. He again proved to be a desperate villain, and at first resolved upon "standing off" the entire party. The settlers concluding that here was their opportunity of getting out to the wretch the punishment which he so justly deserved, resolved upon sending him off to the happy hunting grounds on short notice. So they made a grand charge on him with the butts of their rifles, and one settler dealt so heavy a blow as to break off the stock of his gun. However, the Indian dodged about and finally got away under cover of the darkness, which was now coming on, without sustaining any other injuries—it has since been ascertained from his comrades on the reservation—that a broken jaw and several severe bruises about the head. The Indians are all greatly incensed over this procedure and declare they will have revenge. The Indians are preparing, it is generally believed, for an attack upon the white settlers just as soon as opportunity shall present itself. The ugly breach between them and the settlers is being widened every day, our informant states, and both parties are arming themselves for an outbreak. Numerous complaints are made against Seattle and other merchants on the Sound, whom the settlers claim are supplying the Indians with all the arms and ammunition they want. Recently, our informant states, an Indian returned via the Snoqualmie pass from this section with three kegs of powder on one pack animal. The restless feeling engendered this among the settlers by these well grounded apprehensions of Indian troubles, coupled with the general excitement manifested over the outrageous project of establishing an "Indian Botany Bay" in the very heart of their country, for the accommodation of the savage hordes of the Columbia, has welligh driven them to desperation. They are for the most part, beginning to feel just as if they would sooner fight than not, and are making no effort to conciliate the redman.—*Oregonian.*

Election Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Idaho Territory, Boise City, Sept. 30th, 1878. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOW YE, THAT I, MARION BRAYMAN, Governor of the Territory of Idaho, in obedience to law, do hereby appoint and order the holding of a General Election, at the proper voting places in the several counties of said Territory, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, being the fifth day of said month, in the year 1878, for the election of the following officers, to-wit: One Delegate to represent said Territory in the forty-sixth Congress of the United States. One District Attorney for the First District, comprising the counties of Nez Percé, Idaho and Shoshone. One District Attorney for the Second District, comprising the counties of Boise, Alturas and Lemhi. One District Attorney for the Third District, comprising the counties of Ada, Bear Lake, Owyhee and Orwyhee. Members of both branches of the Tenth General Assembly, to convene at Boise City on the second Monday, being the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1879, as follows: Ada County—Two (2) members of the Legislative Council, and five (5) members of the House of Representatives. Alturas County—One (1) member of the Legislative Council, and two (2) members of the House of Representatives. Bear Lake County—One (1) member of the Legislative Council, and one (1) member of the House of Representatives. Boise County—Two (2) members of the Legislative Council, and five (5) members of the House of Representatives. Lemhi County—One (1) member of the Legislative Council, and two (2) members of the House of Representatives. Nez Percé County—One (1) member of the Legislative Council, and two (2) members of the House of Representatives. Oneida County—One (1) member of the Legislative Council, and two (2) members of the House of Representatives. Owyhee County—Two (2) members of the Legislative Council, and five (5) members of the House of Representatives. Shoshone County—One (1) member of the Legislative Council, and one (1) member of the House of Representatives. Also, all other officers required by law to be elected at said general election. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be hereunto affixed, the Great Seal of said Territory of Idaho, attested by the Secretary thereof. Done at Boise City this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1878. Attest: M. BRAVMAN, Governor. R. A. SIDDEGTON, Secretary of Idaho. 51-44.

Caution.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against intercepting or interfering with any saw logs, either in Clearwater or Snake rivers, belonging to the undersigned. Some of our logs are marked "M" and some of them "V" and a few small logs have no mark. LEWENBERG BROS. & MANUFACTURING CO. Lewiston, Oct. 4th, 1878. 51-44.

Loewenberg Bros'. Column.

LOEWENBERG BROS.,
TO THE FRONT AGAIN.
—
THE LARGEST
—AND—
MOST MAGNIFICENT
ASSORTMENT
OF GOODS
IN THE MARKET.
—AND—
PRICES LOW
—
REASONABLE GOODS
JUST IMPORTED.
—
THE FINEST LINE OF
DRY GOODS
—EVER OFFERED IN THE—
LEWISTON MARKET.
LADIES CANNOT FAIL OF BEING SUITED.
OUR DRESS GOODS
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
—
GENTS AND BOYS
CLOTHING
BOTH FOR UNDER AND OVERWEAR.
—
HARDWARE
—OF EVERY—
DESCRIPTION
AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.
—
FAMILY GROCERIES
Of every variety.
—
LIQUORS and CIGARS
OF THE BEST BRANDS.
—
CARPENTERS,
BLACKSMITHS &
MINER'S TOOLS.
—
COUNTRY TRADERS
Cannot do better than to call and examine our stock and prices.
—
IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU
WANT ASK FOR IT.
—
Orders from abroad promptly filled and with as much fidelity as though the purchaser were present in person.
—
We don't intend to be out-done in quantity, quality or prices of our goods, by any trader East of Portland, and we are assured that we can meet the wants of the purchasing public.
—
CALL AND SEE US AND MAKE KNOWN YOUR WANTS.
—
LOEWENBERG BROS.,
LEWISTON, I. T.
April 13th, 1878, 44.

J. Alexander's Column.

LOOK HERE!
AND
SAVE YOUR MONEY!
—
J. ALEXANDER,
Has Bought Goods this Season low,
And will sell as cheap as can be bought any where East of the Cascades.
—
HIS GOODS ARE FIRST CLASS.
His stock consists in part of
GENTS & BOYS' CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
LADIES & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
—
HOSIERY
Of every description.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
—
FANCY NOTIONS,
GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Wall Paper,
Paints and Oils,
Crockery, Queensware,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
Of the best brands.
—
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,
And was selected with a special reference to the
DEMANDS
—OF THE—
LEWISTON & COUNTRY
MARKET in this SECTION,
—
And they are now offered at the lowest rates. Don't send East to purchase cheaper or better, for it will be useless.
—
We will take Farmers,
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, BUTTER & EGGS
In exchange for goods at fair market rates.
—
WE have also AGRICULTURAL TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for sale cheap.
—
COME AND EXAMINE
And you will surely not
Go Away Without Purchasing,
—The goods you need.—
NO FURTHER USE
IN YOUR GOING TO THE
LOWER TOWNS
To purchase any
BETTER or CHEAPER.
J. ALEXANDER,
Corner 2nd and D Street,
23-44 LEWISTON, I. T.

Grostein & Binnard's Column.

The Best Bargain
AND THE
BEST GOODS
—AT—
GROSTEIN & BINNARD
FIRE PROOF BRICK STORE
On Second Street near Montgomery
LEWISTON, I. T.
—
A WELL SELECTED
AND
EXTENSIVE STOCK
Adapted to the wants of the
LADIES
OF BOTH
CITY and COUNTRY
—
FARMERS, MECHANICS
AND
MINERS GOODS
Of every description.
—
WE BOUGHT LOW, PAID FAIR
FREIGHTS AND WILL
SELL LOW FOR CASH.
—
WE have the most VARIED
TENSIVE and best STOCK
—
IN THE CITY
—
In CLOTHING, DRY GOODS
AND
Groceries
We can't be excelled
—
The BEST of
LIQUORS and CIGARS
Sold by the PACIFIC
—
Crockery and Glass
SHELF HARDWARE,
IRON AND STEEL
STOVE AND TIN
CORDAGE,
CARPETING, MATS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR
LADIES
GENTS' & CHILDREN
—
You can't miss the ARTICLES
want in our STOCK.
—
REMEMBER THE ONLY
FIRE PROOF BRICK STORE
IN LEWISTON
April 13th, 1878, 44.